

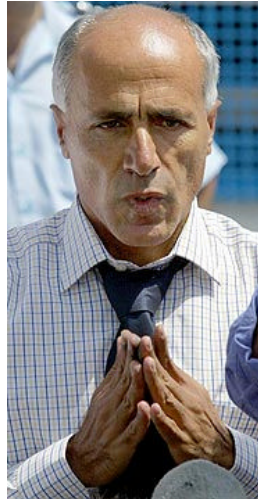
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July 2010 No 509



Peter Hounam: Israel sends Vanunu back to jail, May 16, 2010

A DECISION by the Israeli Supreme Court to send Mordechai Vanunu, the nuclear whistleblower, back to jail for three months has reignited calls for him to be freed from restrictions that have dogged his life for the past six years. Amnesty International has pledged to make him a prisoner of conscience and his lawyers are considering taking action outside Israel.

Vanunu was released in 2004 after serving an 18-year sentence for treason and espionage after he revealed the secrets of the Dimona atomic weapons plant to The Sunday Times. The Israeli government immediately imposed severe restrictions that prohibited him from leaving the country, going near foreign embassies and even talking to foreigners.

In 2007 he was arrested and accused of giving interviews to foreign media, including the BBC and The Sunday Times. After a long court battle he was found guilty. His lawyers managed to have his sentence reduced to community service. But there was no community service scheme in Arab east Jerusalem, the only part of Israel where he feels safe.

Avigdor Feldman, his lawyer, said the decision on May 11 to impose the original sentence and make him report to prison next Sunday was grotesque. "After being found guilty in 1988 he was kept in solitary confinement for more than 11 years and I am very worried at the effect this could have on his mental state," Feldman said. "All he has been accused of is talking to strangers, not revealing any new secrets. It is surely time he was allowed to lead a normal life."

Dan Eldad, of the state prosecution service, said there was no other choice. "The court was convinced that Vanunu is in possession of information that, if revealed, would jeopardise the state's security even today," he said.

This contradicts a recent statement from Brigadier-General Uzi Eilam, who ran the Israel Atomic Energy Commission between 1976 and 1986. He said anything Vanunu might yet disclose about Dimona had little relevance: "I've always believed he should be let go." Vanunu's brother Meir said the threat of going to jail had put Mordechai in low spirits. He was walking around the hills of east Jerusalem, getting a last taste of the outdoors.

http://www.timesonline.co.uk/tol/news/world/middle_east/article7127711.ece

Two years ago: Friendly family feud with cousin Ehud Olmert

Matthew Clayfield, June 24, 2008

FEDERAL Labor MP Mike Kelly hasn't always agreed with one of the members of his extended family, particularly when it comes to politics.

Not that there's anything too strange about that. It is a rare individual who agrees with everything their in-laws have to say.

But in this instance, the family member in question, Mr Kelly's cousin-in-law, is Israeli Prime Minister Ehud Olmert.

Mr Olmert is on record as having called the war in Iraq a great operation, and has praised the "courage and determination and leadership manifested by George W. Bush".

Mr Kelly's views on Iraq, like those of his party, could not be more different.

In an interview with the ABC during the lead-up to last year's election, the former army colonel and military lawyer who served in Somalia, Bosnia, East Timor and Iraq, said: "We've actually made the international security situation worse by the way the operation has been conducted."

Not that this has resulted in the relationship between the two men being any less cordial: when Mr Kelly won the bellwether seat of Eden-Monaro last November in one of the most closely watched contests of the election, Mr Olmert was one of the first people to call and congratulate him.

"He has had a bit of insight into what the experience is like," Mr Kelly tells The Australian.

"So he gave me a call to congratulate me on the win. My experience was nowhere near as intense as the Israeli experience. "You might call that the most robust democracy on the planet."

Politics, it seems, runs in the family. The story of how one of Kevin Rudd's star recruits, now his parliamentary secretary for defence, came to be on a first-name basis with the most powerful man in Israel is, as Mr Kelly puts it mildly, "very technical". To some extent, it reads like the blurb of an epic novel.

"My wife's family and Ehud's family were closely related through parents and grandparents, all of whom were in the Far East at the time. All of them

had fled the pogroms in Russia to settle in the Far East."

While Mr Olmert's parents settled in Harbin, China, the family of Mr Kelly's wife, Shelley, sought sanctuary in the then flourishing Jewish community of Tianjin. However, Europeans were eventually expelled from the area as the Chinese Communist Party came to power.

"They scattered to the four corners of the globe," Mr Kelly said. "Some of the family went to the United States, some to Australia and some to Israel."

Ms Kelly's family wound up in Australia. Mr Kelly met his future wife at Narrabeen beach while the two were both living in Sydney.

"The families stayed in touch over the years," Mr Kelly said. "Whenever Shelley would go to Israel or Ehud would come to Australia, their families would get together. Ehud's always been a very, very good family man."

Mr Kelly admitted he often had disagreements over politics with Mr Olmert. "Ehud started out on the (right-wing) Likud side of politics; he certainly wasn't in the Labor Party," he said.

Iraq has been less a point of division than you might think, perhaps because the two haven't had much chance to speak since the war began.

"We've talked about the future of settlements as security mechanisms and things like that," Mr Kelly said. "But his views on that have changed over time. It was Ehud who proposed the major policy shift of withdrawing from the occupied territories."

"He came to appreciate that the continuing situation there needed to be addressed with some sort of radical break."

In the end, Mr Kelly insisted the pair's relationship wasn't really about politics, but family.

"I've had to visit the Middle East for work in the past," Mr Kelly said. "Whenever I've been around he's always wanted to get together. Ehud's a decent chap from that point of view."

<http://www.theaustralian.com.au/news/friendly-family-feud-with-cousin-ehud/story-e6frg6tx-111116716478>

From: Marc Lemire marc@lemire.com

Sent: Tuesday, 18 May 2010 5:00 PM

To: 'Marc Lemire'

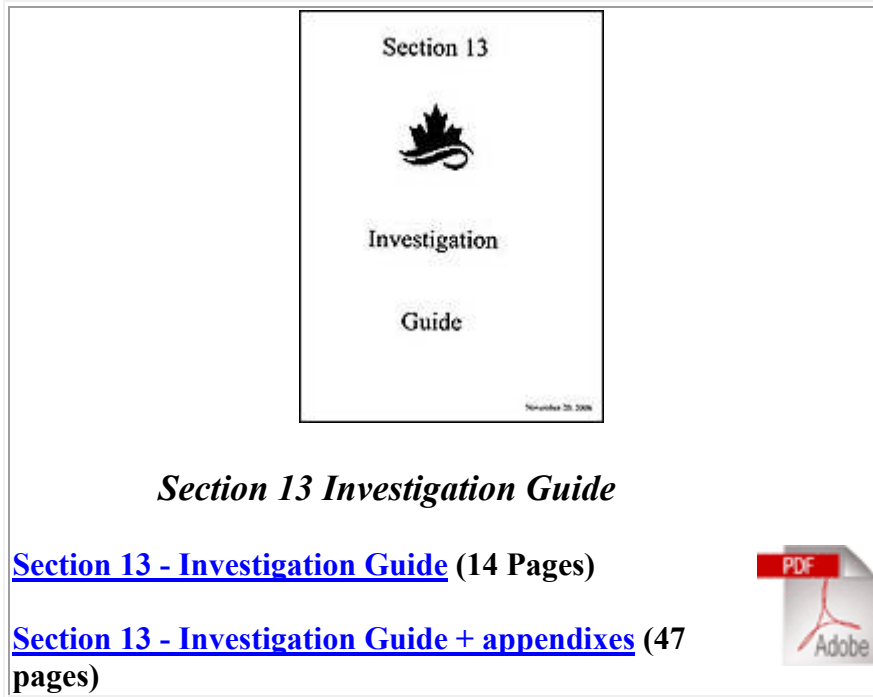
Subject: Office of the Privacy Commissioner Slaps the CHRC 's bogus claims: Internal CHRC Section 13 Investigation Guide Ordered Released over the shrieks of the CHRC

Lemire Beats the CHRC ... AGAIN

***FreedomSite Blog:** <http://blog.freedomsite.org/2010/05/office-of-privacy-commissioner-slaps.html>

***CHRC Exposed:** <http://canadianhumanrightscommission.blogspot.com/2010/05/office-of-privacy-commissioner-slaps.html>

***FreedomSite:** http://www.freedomsite.org/legal/may18-2010_S13-Investigators-guide.html



Over the past few years, the CHRC has tried to bump itself up into a quasi National Security type agency. Shamelessly, this politically motivated outfit operates in almost complete secrecy, with no public oversight. When members of the public attempt to get access to CHRC records, the [CHRC continually deflects Access to Information and Privacy Act requests over their activities](#).

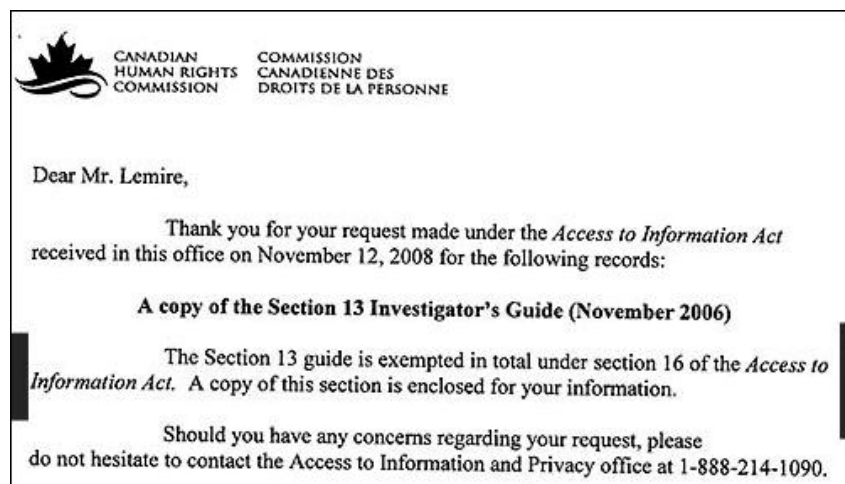
If a Tribunal [orders disclosure of material](#), the CHRC will either claim to have "misplaced" the evidence in question, or release it at the absolute last minute. For material that really exposes the CHRC, they invoke [Section 37 of the Canada Evidence Act](#) to prevent any disclosure of the information.

It is clear that the CHRC will do anything to block and prevent disclosure of the true nature of their activities and how much the [taxpayers of Canada are on the hook](#). With respect to *Access to Information* requests, the CHRC almost [always refuses to comply](#), thus hiding from public oversight what they are doing and how much they are spending.

Back on Aug 20 2008, [Marc Lemire beat the Canadian Human Rights Commission](#) in a complaint he filed with the *Office of the Privacy Commissioner of Canada*. The Privacy Commissioner found that "*Under the circumstances, I am of the view that your complaint that the CHRC denied you access to personal information is well-founded and the CHRC has been so informed.*"


Not surprisingly for tin-pot fascists, the CHRC just continued on like nothing happened. The CHRC's new tactic was to charge outrageous fee's for *Access* or just claim "security" and deny everything. Recently, a writer for the National Post requested information from the CHRC regarding their "*1,200 name enemies list*". The CHRC [response](#) was "*in order for the Commission to process this part of your request, a search fee totaling \$63,840 is required.*"

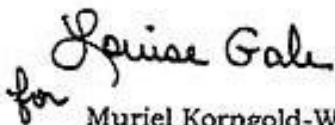
On November 6 2008, Marc Lemire filed an access request with the CHRC for a copy of the "*Section 13 investigators guide*." This is the internal guide used by investigators to harass and persecute Canadian writers.



Lemire received a partly censored copy of the guide in April 2010. The document is full of shocking information and a complete analysis will be made public shortly.

On December 8 2008, the CHRC claimed "security concerns" and refused to release any part of the Section 13 guide. As a result, Lemire appealed to the *Office of the Privacy Commissioner* on January 19, 2009. After more than a year of investigation, the Privacy Commission slammed the CHRC and forced them to provide a copy of the CHRC Section 13 guide.

PROTECTED			Office of the Information Commissioner of Canada	Commissariat à l'information du Canada
APR 29 2010		312 Kent Street Ottawa, Ontario K1A 1H3 Tel.: 613-995-2410 Fax: 613-947-7294 1-800-267-0441		312, rue Kent Ottawa (Ontario) K1A 1H3 Tél.: 613-995-2410 Téléc.: 613-947-7294 1-800-267-0441
Our file:	11476			
Institution's file:	106-0			
Mr. Marc Lemire				
Dear Mr. Lemire:				
<p>I am writing to report to you the results of our investigation of your complaint, made under the <i>Access to Information Act</i> (the Act), against the Canadian Human Rights Commission (CHRC). On November 12, 2008, the CHRC received your request for a copy of the Section 13 Investigator's Guide (November 2006). On December 8, 2008, CHRC denied you access to information claiming an exemption under section 16 of the Act. On January 15, 2009, you complained about CHRC's response.</p> <p>Following our intervention, CHRC conducted another review of the records and as a result on March 17, 2010, the institution disclosed a great amount of information to you. In the course of the investigation, the institution, however, relied on other sections of the Act to sever portions of information.</p>				

Yours sincerely,				
				
for Muriel Korngold-Wexler Director, Complaints Resolution Complaints Resolution and Compliance				
c.c.: ATIP Coordinator/Director Canadian Human Rights Commission				

Section 13 Investigation Guide

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Section 13



Investigation

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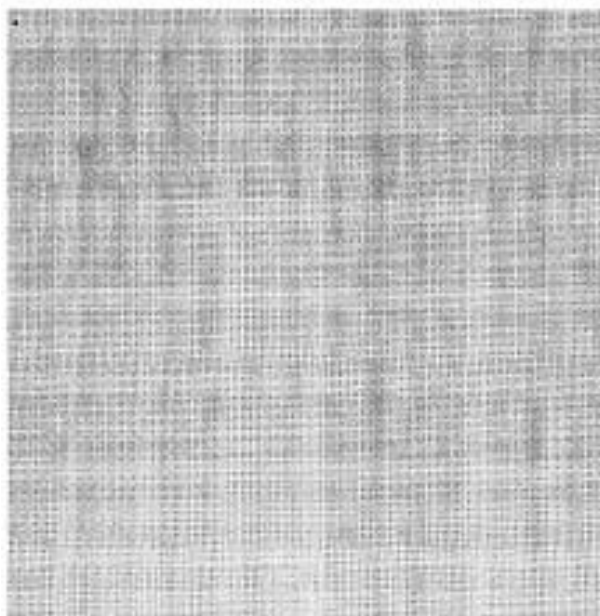
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November 20, 2006

ask the individual what they are seeking as remedy. Prior to accepting a complaint, consultation should take place with an Anti-Hate Team (AHT) advisor to ensure that materials meet basic criteria for filing under Section 13.

If it is determined that the allegations do not appear to meet Section 13 criteria or the Taylor test, Intake Services will send the complainant a letter advising that s/he does not have a complaint.

Note on Postings:



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Dispute Resolution Hunch.

NOTE: An AHT advisor will provide any specific questions at that time for the notification letter.

4.2 Unknown Respondent

If the respondent is unknown, the file is transferred to the AHT Manager, who will assign it to an AHT investigator to attempt to identify the respondent. If the respondent cannot be identified, the complainant will be sent a letter of recommendation advising that pursuant to Section 44(3)(1)(c) of the Act, "no further proceedings are warranted because the respondent cannot be located and/or identified."

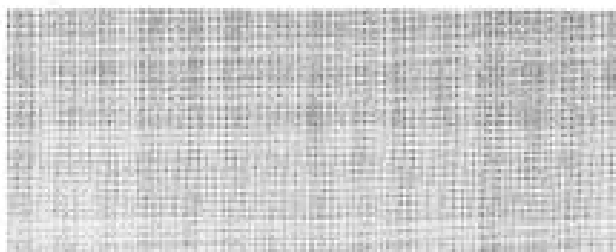
If the unknown respondent is identified by an investigator, the respondent's information must be provided to CMS Help so that the CMS system can be properly updated.

NOTE: The instructions on how to search for an unknown respondent are covered in the section "Searching for the Respondent."

5. PRELIMINARY ASSESSMENT

Preliminary Assessment (PA) will review cases where appropriate and deal with them if there is a potential that the PA may be able to resolve the issue. PA members should, however, still consult with the AHT.

6. SEARCHING FOR THE RESPONDENT



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Section 13 Investigation Guide

Section 13 - Investigation Guide (14 Pages)

http://www.freedomsite.org/legal/s13_guide/section_13_investigation_guide-main.pdf

Section 13 - Investigation Guide + appendixes (47

pages) http://www.freedomsite.org/legal/s13_guide/section_13_investigation_guide-complete.pdf



This is the [second complaint in a row](#) that Marc Lemire has beaten the CHRC at the Privacy office.

More information:

Freedomsite Blog: <http://blog.freedomsite.org/2010/05/office-of-privacy-commissioner-slaps.html>

CHRC Exposed: <http://canadianhumanrightscommission.blogspot.com/2010/05/office-of-privacy-commissioner-slaps.html>

Freedomsite: http://www.freedomsite.org/legal/may18-2010_S13-Investigators-guide.html

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<http://blog.freedomsite.org>

<http://canadianhumanrightscmission.blogspot.com>

End the witch hunts for good

Finally, a human rights commission decision that makes sense. Yesterday, a senior member of Canada's human rights apparatus declared that the power the Canadian Human Rights Commission has taken on itself to monitor hate speech on the Internet is unconstitutional.

Ruling in a case against Marc Lemire, webmaster of the extremist freedomstribunal.org, Canadian Human Rights Tribunal chairman Athanasios Hadjis concluded Sec. 13(1) violates defendants' Charter right to freedom of expression because it gives the Canadian Human Rights Commission (CHRC) authority to impose penalties such as fines on those it finds guilty. Mr. Hadjis, himself a human rights lawyer, argued that while the Supreme Court had found the section legal in 1991 — when its strongest provisions merely compelled the complainant and defendant to mediate their differences — since then the addition of monetary penalties and forced apologies has amended the act to the point where it is no longer in harmony with the Charter.

The opinion does not "strike down" the hate-speech provi-

At Mr. Lemire's hearing last year, CHRC investigators even admitted to letting one such complaint-filing activist, Ottawa lawyer Richard Warman, go through their files and make suggestions about how they could refine their prosecutions.

Mr. Hadjis dealt with very little of this unethical conduct in his ruling. What he did say is significant, though, and very welcome. He concluded that the Human Rights Act is "inconsistent with s. 2(b) of the Charter, which guarantees the freedom of thought, belief, opinion and expression. The restriction imposed by these provisions is not a reasonable limit within the meaning of s. 1 of the Charter."

This is the second time in under a year that the CHRC (and by extension, Parliament) has been told that 13(1) is inconsistent with free democratic debate. Last year, University of Windsor law professor Richard Moon, acting as a paid constitutional consultant, told the CHRC there was no way it could investigate and adjudicate hate-speech complaints consistently. Therefore, they were unable to assure the equal protection of everyone's Charter rights, so they should stop trying.

Since the controversy over rights commissions' power to censor political speech arose two years ago when the CHRC and three provincial commissions agreed to investigate complaints against prominent writers Mark Steyn and Ezra Levant, CHRC chairman Jennifer Lynch has claimed she welcomed debate on the future of government rights bodies. Yet late last spring, she refused to attend parliamentary hearings on the CHRC and later blasted the committee's chairman for using unreliable sources and charged that the commission's critics had no right to criticize its tactics.

In light of yesterday's decision, perhaps our politicians will finally screw up the courage to stand up to the forces of political correctness, such as Ms. Lynch, and strip them of their power to monitor and sit in judgment of Internet speech.

Parliament should repeal Sec 13(1)

sions of federal human rights law, as has been widely reported. The offensive section of the federal rights legislation is still on the books. But as Mr. Hadjis explained "a formal declaration of invalidity was not a remedy available" to him. All he could do under the existing law is "simply refuse to apply these provisions for the purposes of the complaint against Mr. Lemire." Now it is up to Parliament to do the right thing: Repeal Sec 13(1) of the Canadian Human Rights Act and stop witch-hunt prosecutions by human rights investigators.

To understand why, one need look no further than the tax-funded persecution of Mr. Lemire.

CHRC employees and their sympathizers in police racism units and activist groups around the country logged onto Mr. Lemire's site under phony names. Occasionally to cover their tracks, CHRC staffers even hacked into the wireless Internet account of a woman whose apartment was near their offices. When there were insufficient hateful postings on Mr. Lemire's site, these staffers and their associates would post racist, homophobic and pro-Nazi statements themselves under their assumed names then encourage human rights activists to bring hate-speech complaints before the commission over those postings.

NP nationalpost.com



On this week's Full Comment podcast, we discuss refugee reform — How can Canada make the system fairer, quicker and more secure? Scan this bar code with your smartphone or visit nationalpost.com/fullcomment
What's this bar code?
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EDITORIALS

A12
nationalpost.com

NATIONAL POST, THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 2, 2009

From: Marc Lemire marc@lemire.com

Sent: Wednesday, 19 May 2010 11:57 PM

Subject: NATIONAL POST: Online hate law tested against Charter + Lemire's Comments

See my comments below news story

News story online at:

<http://www.nationalpost.com/news/canada/story.html?id=3045805>

Online hate law tested against Charter

'Limits' Free Speech

Joseph Brean, National Post

Published: Wednesday, May 19, 2010

The upcoming appeal of Section 13, Canada's online hate speech law, "pits one set of rights -- human rights -- against another set of rights -- charter-guaranteed rights," according to a request for intervenor status by the African Canadian Legal Clinic.

The hate speech case against webmaster Marc Lemire, brought to the Canadian Human Rights Commission by activist lawyer Richard Warman, is to be reviewed in Federal Court, after a tribunal last year decided that Mr. Lemire did violate Section 13, but that the law itself is an unconstitutional limit on free speech.

The Federal Court's decision "will seriously impact the ability of African Canadians to seek recourse for this type of offensive and damaging yet non-violent speech. Because of the potential for a far-reaching, negative impact on the African Canadian community, the ACLC ought to be present at the judicial review to protect the community's interests."

The Toronto-based ACLC is a new combatant on the Section 13 battlefield, as the affidavit mentions.

"While the ACLC does not have significant jurisprudential experience in the area of hate speech, the ACLC submits that it has established itself as an authority in the area of anti-black hate," it reads.

The ACLC fears its interests will be "overshadowed by the politics associated with the commission's argument."

"In light of this politicized backdrop, the commission's stance on Section 13 is likely coloured by its need to justify its decisions and its existence to critics," the affidavit reads.

"Unlike the commission, whose actions may be influenced by the political climate of the time, the ACLC's position is based purely on the best interests of the African Canadian community."

The Federal Court approved three Jewish groups as intervenors, plus the Canadian Civil Liberties Association and the BC Civil Liberties Association.

The ACLC's position is that Section 13 be preserved, "albeit with some substantive and procedural modifications."

Mr. Warman said he will consent to the ACLC application. Mr. Lemire said he would oppose, calling the affidavit "long on self-promotion, short on any substance."

"African Canadians do not -- and have not in the 34 years of this law -- ever relied on the censorship of Section 13. This shows that taxpayer funded grievance hustlers like the ACLC do not even understand the community they purport to represent," he said.

jbrean@nationalpost.com

Here are the full comments I gave to Joe Brean (National Post Reporter)

Mr. Brean.

The ACLC's submissions are long on self-promotion, short on any substance. They provided no new arguments on the constitutionality of Section 13 at all, but rather make bizarre submissions about wanting "substantive and procedural modifications" to Section 13. [Para 37] They also are asking to make "recommendations on how the provision [Section 13] should be modified to align with the remedial focus of the Canadian Human Rights Act." [Para 38 of ACLC submissions]

This is a judicial review of a decision of the Canadian Human Rights Tribunal, not a parliamentary committee.

The Federal Court does not have the ability to tweak or make "substantive and procedural modifications" to the existing legislation. The Court is being asked to make a decision on if the provision -- as it is currently written -- is constitutional or not. Courts can not re-write legislation to make busy body tax-payer funded race hustlers happy.

The ACLC's submissions look more like a press release than legal submissions. They do not offer any arguments on the actual constitutionality of Section 13, but rather just keep repeating -- without any evidentiary basis -- how Section 13 is needed, and striking the law down would have a "serious impact" on "African Canadians".

Since 1977 the ACLC has never used Section 13 even ONCE, which makes a mockery of their claims that "a decision of this Court on the issues in this case will have a serious impact on the African Canadian community..." [Para 12] and "will seriously impact the ability of African Canadians to seek recourse..." [Para 31]

Not a single "African Canadian" has EVER used Section 13 of the Canadian Human Rights Act in over 34 years. It is beyond suspect for this 100% tax-payer funded organization to claim that Section 13 is needed for the "African Canadian" community.

Section 13 is pure censorship, and the Federal Court striking this horrible law down as unconstitutional will not harm the prosperous African Canadian community in Canada one bit. Unlike other ethnic/religious groups who constantly run to the state to fight their battles, African Canadians have demonstrated they can handle the marketplace of ideas perfectly fine.

African Canadians do not -- and have not in the 34 years of this law -- ever relied on the censorship of Section 13. This shows that tax-payer funded grievance hustlers like the ACLC do not even understand the community they purport to represent.

I plan to oppose the African Canadian Legal Clinic's attempt at intervention. They bring nothing of substance to the court challenge.

And lastly, I find it quite surprising that one-time Section 13 critic -- Ed Morgan is representing the ACLC. He is the former head of the Canadian Jewish Congress, a rabidly pro-censorship organization which has already been granted intervenor status in this case.

Thanks,

-Marc Lemire

PS: There was one Black person who used Section 13 back in 1988 against Terry Long. But he never identifies himself as an "African Canadian" nor even filed a Section 13 complaint about blacks. (He complained about "Vietnamese, Tamils, Sikhs"). Nealy complained about messages on an answering machine. There were 5 complaints in total for this case. Nealy, and 4 others, three were identified in the complaint as "[employees or members of B'Nai Brith, Canada](#)" and the fourth as a "Jew". The Jewish interveners totally carried the case. Nealy was not even represented by a lawyer, while the other three had [David. MATAS, Esq.](#)

Who murdered UK weapons inspector Dr David Kelly? Dr Kelly's intervention in the Iraq war adventure

By Christopher King, 20 May 2010, <http://www.redress.cc/global/cking20100520>

Christopher King examines the death of UK weapons inspector Dr David Kelly in 2003 and argues that, in the light of fresh analyses of the circumstances of his death, it is vital that the new British government make public Dr Kelly's post mortem report and other documentation relating to his death. He is a retired consultant and lecturer in management and marketing. He lives in London, UK.

"We need public access to Dr Kelly's post mortem report and the documentation relating to his death. The Blair-Brown government's delaying tactics will not do. Since we have a new government, a new attorney-general and a new home secretary, this is a test of the Cameron-Clegg government's integrity."

British Member of Parliament Norman Baker says that Dr David Kelly was murdered. All the indications are that he is right and if so, this is a murder of enormous ethical and political significance.

Mr Baker has investigated Dr Kelly's death and has written a book <http://tinyurl.com/3a666ub> about it. Some links below will take you to extracts from the book and newspaper stories giving more background.

Until about a year ago I was perfectly happy to believe the official story that Dr Kelly committed suicide as found by Lord Hutton. At that point I noticed that a group of medical doctors considered that he could not have died from the cause given in the Hutton report. They support what Norman Baker says in his book:

Crucially, in his report, Hutton declared that the principal cause of death was bleeding from a self-inflicted knife wound on Dr Kelly's left wrist.

Yet Dr Nicholas Hunt, the pathologist who carried out the post-mortem examination on Dr Kelly, stated that he had cut only one blood vessel – the ulnar artery.

Since the arteries in the wrist are of matchstick thickness, severing just one of them does not lead to life-threatening blood loss, especially if it is cut crossways, the method apparently adopted by Dr Kelly, rather than along its length.

The artery simply retracts and stops bleeding.

There are other anomalies such as very little blood found at the scene, evidence that the crime scene was interfered with, the possibility of planted evidence, an informant who was called to a meeting where he was beaten up, a telephone warning to cease investigations and strange police behaviour. Government actions have been obstructive to further investigation. You can read of these in the links below.

Crucially, however, in his inquiry Lord Hutton took oral evidence only on Dr Kelly's death and sealed the documents relating to his death <http://tinyurl.com/yju664y>, which would normally be part of a public inquiry, including the post mortem report, for 70

"When Dr Kelly was identified as Gilligan's source the Blair cabal found that it had put in the public spotlight ... a weapons inspector of unimpeachable competence and integrity who had sufficient knowledge and authority to destroy their entire case for war at a time when public feeling against the war was high."

years. The dissenting doctors discovered this when they applied to the Oxfordshire coroner's office to have the inquest reopened. In January this year Lord Hutton agreed <http://tinyurl.com/yd67dwp> to allow the doctors to see the post mortem report on David Kelly but they have not had it yet, four months later. It was Anthony Blair's old friend and flatmate, Charles Falconer – made Lord Falconer by Blair – who suspended the coroner's inquest in favour of Lord Hutton's inquiry, thus taking the matter into government hands and out of the public domain.

The position to date appears to be that the attorney-general has not considered the doctors to be "interested parties" and are not eligible to be given access to the post mortem report. I would have thought that murder is a matter in the

public interest in which any citizen might make enquiries. The attorney-general has asked for the doctors to give evidence on their opinions. This is the usual tactics of government, where the Freedom of Information Act does not suit them – interminable delays and excuses.

It looks like a cover-up.

Dr David Kelly emerged at a critical point in the run-up to the Iraq war. We will recall that he was a very competent and well experienced biological weapons expert who had worked in Iraq with the United Nations weapons inspection programme and had good knowledge of Saddam Hussein's weapons.

In February 2003 Alastair Campbell, Anthony Blair's director of communications and strategy, issued a report, dubbed the "dodgy dossier", alleging manifold wrongdoing on the part of the Iraqi government, including claims that Saddam had chemical weapons that could be used within 45 minutes. This was part of Blair's campaign to sell the Iraq war to the British public. Dr Kelly had commented in confidence to the BBC journalist Andrew Gilligan that the Prime Minister's Office had "sexed up" the dossier. Gilligan went public with this and it might have been quickly forgotten except that Alastair Campbell initiated a vicious, long running attack on the BBC in defence of the dossier and in order to find out Gilligan's "official" source. The Ministry of Defence combed its staff to find the source and Dr Kelly came forward. He was summoned to a parliamentary enquiry and faced disciplinary proceedings. On 18 July 2003 Dr Kelly was found dead in the woods near his home.

This dossier, part of a conspiracy for war issued by Alastair Campbell, was subsequently found to be a hotch-potch of cherry-picked fragments of unattributed internet research, exaggerated claims and false claims, notwithstanding praise having been heaped upon it by the then US secretary of state, Colin Powell, and Blair himself. The politicized head of the Joint Intelligence Committee, John Scarlett, its principal author, was subsequently knighted and promoted to head of the UK's intelligence services by Blair.

Despite the falsities of the Scarlett-Campbell document and the duplicity of everyone involved with it, subsequent official inquiries have focused narrowly on the definition of Dr Kelly's term "sexed up" and whether the draft prepared by John Scarlett had been "sexed up" by the Prime Minister's Office. This has always been a false basis for any inquiry about Dr Kelly's and Andrew Gilligan's claims but it enabled Campbell and Blair's office to demand and get an apology from the BBC. Better men than them lost their jobs through their manipulations, to say nothing of their plot for a devastating war.

Dr Kelly's significance

We should bear in mind that Dr Kelly knew from personal investigation in Iraq what the truth of Saddam's weapons were. It was thought at that time by Dr Hans Blix, head of the UN inspection team, and the inspectors generally that Saddam might have small quantities of weaponized chemical or biological materials but nothing significant. None had been found, nor had any trace of nuclear weapons construction. Dr Blix's view was that although chemical and biological materials could not be accounted for, that did not mean that they existed. This was therefore Dr Kelly's belief and view.

Dr Kelly had seen and had been asked to comment on the drafts of several of Anthony Blair's dossiers for the Iraq war. He and others with expert knowledge were said, at the Hutton inquiry, to be in disagreement with certain aspects

of them. In reality, his disagreement appears to have been profound.

Alastair Campbell's campaign against the BBC was as high profile as anything was possible to be. When Dr Kelly was identified as Gilligan's source the Blair cabal found that it had put in the public spotlight someone who was not a bureaucrat as they probably suspected but a weapons inspector of unimpeachable competence and integrity who had sufficient knowledge and authority to destroy their entire case for war at a time when public feeling against the war was high. At that point in time, over three months into the invasion, no chemical and biological weapons had been found. The government was desperate to vindicate its claim that these actually existed.

If Dr Kelly were to have talked freely of his knowledge on television it would have done immense damage to the government. He had testified to a parliamentary committee when he had been under intense pressure to keep to the government line and not to make known his own views. It might well have seemed likely that he would give his views to the media because he would probably lose his job, possibly his pension and he might consider he had nothing to lose. With the authority of his expertise and personal integrity, threats under the Official Secrets Act might not have been sufficient to silence him.

At this point, we have Dr Kelly's alleged suicide. It is very convenient. The post mortem report and related documents are secret. I do not believe it.

Who benefits?

If in fact Dr Kelly was murdered and it appears that he was, who might do it?

Those who were pressing for a war were firstly, the Israelis for whom Saddam was their worst enemy. Among other issues, he had launched missiles at Israel during the war following his invasion of Kuwait, while the US had prevailed on Israel to do nothing. Israel wanted revenge.

Secondly, there are George Bush and the opportunists around him – Condoleezza Rice, Donald Rumsfeld, Colin Powell etc, who were influenced by the grandiose schemes of the mainly Jewish neo-cons, their hangers-on and the money and political power of the American Israel Public Affairs Committee (AIPAC), Israel's political agent in the United States. Occupation of the Middle Eastern oilfields was also consistent with US strategic objectives which are being pursued at the present time. This was the area of coincidence with Israeli security concerns.

Thirdly, Anthony Blair himself. The Iraq war was Anthony Blair's opportunity to ingratiate himself with men of immense wealth and influence. He was supported by hangers-on such as Campbell, various third-rate politicians whose names are half forgotten and the Jewish supporters of Israel, Peter Mandelson and his fundraiser, Michael Levy, a regular visitor to Tel Aviv. There would have been considerable background support also from the Friends of Israel who comprise about half of all British members of parliament.

Let us attempt to assess the probabilities. It has been suggested that the British security services detected a plot to assassinate Dr Kelly but were too late to prevent it. They therefore covered it up in order to

"From what we have seen of their indiscriminate killing in Palestine, Iraq, Afghanistan and Pakistan, neither the Americans nor the Israelis would have any inhibitions about killing an innocent man who might stand in their way."

preserve unity with their allies. This might be the case; it is also possible that knowing of a plot they stood aside and allowed the murder to happen. It is not likely that the British would murder a British subject on their own territory for a number of reasons relating to self-protection as well as probable inhibitions about killing a man such as Dr Kelly whom they could neither perceive nor present publicly as an enemy of the state. One would, however, expect the British

security services to have knowledge of who had carried out such a murder.

From what we have seen of their indiscriminate killing in Palestine, Iraq, Afghanistan and Pakistan, neither the Americans nor the Israelis would have any inhibitions about killing an innocent man who might stand in their way. All the evidence is that the life of one man would be nothing against their grandiose ambitions. The United States openly seeks to dominate the world militarily and, as an obvious corollary, economically. Israel has its well known plans for Greater Israel.

On the other hand, Dr Kelly could do Israel and the US no obvious harm. Israel had achieved the war it wanted and no-one would care what Dr Kelly might say about it. Most of the American public believed that Saddam was behind the 9/11 attack, had a nuclear programme and had biological and chemical weapons. That was what their president had told them. They were incurious, disinterested in anything but their own welfare and were easy to manipulate by their government. There is the possibility that the CIA would see unpredictable possibilities in revelations that Dr Kelly might make, particularly if they knew that Dr Kelly had knowledge of their operations or other matters unrelated to the dossier that would be damaging if they were to be made public. If Dr Kelly were to say publicly that what their president had told his country was untrue, that would damage both him and the credibility of the US but perhaps not seriously.

Not only the UK and US governments might have been damaged by Dr Kelly if he had become an independent, aggrieved critic of the war. George Tenet was director of the US Central Intelligence Agency at this time. Colin Powell said subsequently that Tenet had personally vouched for the accuracy of the material in his infamous presentation to the United Nations and had presumably given George Bush the information that Saddam had an Al-Qaeda connection, had tried to purchase uranium ore from Niger, had a nuclear programme and that it was a "slam dunk case" to prove his chemical and biological weapons. Tenet therefore had a personal interest in Dr Kelly. So had the UK political appointee John Scarlett who was responsible for the misleading drafts of the Iraq war dossiers and was still head of the Joint Intelligence Committee.

An investigation might reasonably examine the possibility of communication between Scarlett and Tenet about Dr Kelly. What might be the nature of such communication? Surely it would be about the unhappy implications of his going public and means of keeping him quiet.

If Dr Kelly was in fact murdered, it is therefore plausible that the CIA did it and John Scarlett has knowledge of it in deniable form. I mean that Mr Scarlett might well have discussed the desirability of keeping Dr Kelly from going public but did not mention anything about killing him. It is an old trick used by Anthony Blair in denying responsibility for the Iraq dossiers that were prepared by people who knew what he wanted in them. The classic example is Henry II's exclamation, "Who will rid me of this turbulent priest!" which resulted in the murder of Archbishop Thomas Becket who would not comply with the king's wishes.

If the incompetent Blair-Brown government had been keeping records of people leaving the country it would be possible to see what Americans left in the 48 hours subsequent to Dr Kelly's death, particularly those with a known US government connections. But this is unnecessary. From Norman Baker's information the most likely situation would be that the Americans killed him and the British secret services are covering up in the interests of the "special relationship", the alliance and NATO. If that is the case, then at the price of Dr Kelly's death, none of these is worth having. The information would exist within the UK secret services, which we know have been complicit, if not actively involved with the CIA's kidnapping and torture programme.

Much of the above is speculation, but it is justified. A man has died in circumstances of political controversy and with serious questions outstanding. The British government has

taken extraordinary steps to keep the circumstances and details of his death secret.

We need public access to Dr Kelly's post mortem report and the documentation relating to his death. The Blair-Brown government's delaying tactics will not do. Since we have a new government, a new attorney-general and a new home secretary, this is a test of the Cameron-Clegg government's integrity. The concerned doctors have applied for Dr Kelly's post mortem report in the public interest and it should be given to them without delay. No legitimate reason for refusing or delaying can possibly exist.

Read more

1. <http://www.dailymail.co.uk/news/article-488667/Why-I-know-weapons-expert-Dr-David-Kelly-murdered-MP-spent-year-investigating-death.html#ixzz0oHEw2XlP>

2. <http://www.dailymail.co.uk/news/article-397256/Why-I-believe-David-Kellys-death-murder-MP.html>

3. <http://www.guardian.co.uk/theguardian/2004/jan/27/guardianletters4>

4. <http://www.guardian.co.uk/politics/2004/feb/12/davidkelly.huttonreport>

5. <http://www.guardian.co.uk/politics/2004/feb/19/davidkelly.media>

6. <http://www.guardian.co.uk/hutton/story/0,1314,212,00.html>

7. <http://www.guardian.co.uk/politics/2004/dec/22/davidkelly.uk>

8. <http://www.newstatesman.com/200505020027>

War on terror redefined as a cosmic war

Mark Colvin reported this story on Tuesday, May 18, 2010 18:34:00, ABC Radio National, PM

MARK COLVIN: For nine years now we've lived through what the Bush administration dubbed the "war on terror". For much of that time there have been influential voices saying that that was the wrong way to describe it because terror is an abstraction and therefore no one can ever be shown to have won or lost.

In a new book called *How to Win a Cosmic War* the author Reza Aslan argues against it for another reason. He says that it means fighting jihadists on their own ground rather than the West choosing the battlefield in its own time and its own way.

Reza Aslan is an associate professor at the University of California. He's here for the Sydney Writers' Festival and I asked him about the book.



REZA ASLAN: A cosmic war is a religious war. It's a war in which God is believed to be directly engaged on one side against another. It's different than a holy war. A holy war is a war between two rival religions fighting for some kind of land or territory or something material, some material gain. A cosmic war is a, it's sort of an imaginary moral encounter. The bloodshed is real. The violence is real. But it's believed that the war itself is actually taking place in the heavens. It's not between armies and soldiers but between the forces of good and evil and that we human beings are nothing more than just simply pawns in this great game.

MARK COLVIN: Do both sides need to believe this?

REZA ASLAN: Well both sides need to believe it for it to actually work. And that's a very good observation because you know one of the criticisms that I write about in *How to Win a Cosmic War* is that this is the kind of conflict that people like Al Qaeda and these jihadist militants are fighting - not a real war. A war of the imagination, a war between

the forces you know of good and evil, the angels of light and the demons of darkness.

And unfortunately for much of the last decade in the way that the United States and its allies in Europe and indeed even here in Australia thought about this conflict was very much along the same lines.

MARK COLVIN: On the other hand it was probably pretty easy to fall into that because the act which started it was so staggeringly nasty.

REZA ASLAN: It was. It certainly was. But it was a crime and not an act of metaphysical evil. And unfortunately...

MARK COLVIN: Sorry, distinguish.

REZA ASLAN: Well I mean distinguishing is actually quite simple. It was a violation of the law. It was a criminal act of violence against innocent civilians.

MARK COLVIN: What would it have had to be to be an act of metaphysical evil?

REZA ASLAN: Nothing. There is no such thing as an act of metaphysical evil.

MARK COLVIN: So even exploding a dirty bomb in the middle of a city...

REZA ASLAN: Exactly...

MARK COLVIN: Would not be an act of metaphysical evil.

REZA ASLAN: Here's the problem is that when we see these kinds of criminal acts, particularly international terrorism, through the lens of good and evil, through the sort of religiously polarising or Manichean worldview which so much of these things are understood as, we actually validate the terrorists' world view. We legitimise their ideology.

There's a big argument taking place right now in the United States between President Obama on one side and former vice president Dick Cheney on the other about whether we should treat terrorists like criminals or whether we should treat terrorism like a war crime.

And the problem about treating terrorism as an act of war is that when you declare war on a terrorist, they are no longer a terrorist. They're now soldiers. And nothing that they do, no action that they take can legitimately be called terrorism any longer. We validate their worldview by talking about these conflicts in the same way that they do.

MARK COLVIN: One counterargument that's often marshalled is that by removing good and evil from the equation you slide into a world of moral relativism where ultimately anything can be justified.

REZA ASLAN: Well but see here's the problem is that we're not talking about ethical or moral issues. We're talking about global conflicts.

And while it is true that over the last few decades, well maybe even longer than that, the line between religion and politics has begun to fade away in much of the world; indeed the language with which we talk about global affairs, international relations, global conflicts is almost identical to the language that we talk about issues of faith and religion. The problem of course is that when we start defining these issues in these kinds of cosmic terms what we do is make them impossible to win.

MARK COLVIN: Is there a big difference by the way between the way the Americans characterise Islam or fundamentalist Islam as an enemy to the way they used to characterise Soviet Russia?

REZA ASLAN: Well in some sense you're right, there isn't. Both of them is this kind of abstract, monolithic, faceless enemy that's more an ideology that can be defined as "that which is not us" than any sort of real thing that you can point to.

MARK COLVIN: And on the other side the Iranians quite explicitly call America the great Satan...

REZA ASLAN: Very much so. This something that's...

MARK COLVIN: You can't get much more religious.

REZA ASLAN: This is something that's done on both sides of the conflict, no question about it.

The difference of course between the way that we characterise the Soviet Union as the evil kingdom and the way that we characterise either Iran or for instance Al

Qaeda as this sort of metaphysical evil is that on the other side of this argument are people who truly do believe that this is about good and evil; who truly are not concerned with earthly matters.

The usual ways in which one defines who's winning a war by body count or territory gain - these are totally irrelevant to cosmic warriors. They know that they have no hope of victory on this earth. Their only hope for victory is on the other plane.

So moral issues, ethical guidance - these things get thrown out the window. What does it matter whether you know the enemy is a combatant or a non-combatant when it's really God who's controlling my gun; when it's God who's compelling my actions?

Our validation of that viewpoint has made it much more difficult to tackle Al Qaeda and these like-minded militants as an ideological movement than were we to just simply delegitimise them as nothing more than common criminals which is what they are.

MARK COLVIN: Reza Aslan, an associate professor at the University of California, author of *How to Win a Cosmic War*.

That was just part of a much longer discussion I had with him and you can hear a 20-minute version of that interview on our website from this evening.

<http://www.abc.net.au/pm/content/2010/s2902988.htm>

Kevin Barrett

Sometimes it seems like there are only two major religions left: Holocaustism and Islam. 31 October 2009

According to Gilad Atzmon, "The Israeli Philosophy professor Yeshayahu Leibowitz was probably the first to define the holocaust as the 'new Jewish religion'."

But as the persecution of Bishop Williamson makes clear, Holocaustism has replaced Christianity as well as Judaism.

You can tell which story is sacred and which one isn't by the reaction you get when you commit sacrilege. Nowhere in the West is anyone being brought up on charges of denying the crucifixion-resurrection. People can blithely doubt the crucifixion and the resurrection and the virgin birth and the trinity other tenets of Christianity and still work in the great universities of the West. In fact, if they don't doubt these things, they might have a harder time getting hired. Admit at a faculty luncheon that you don't doubt the resurrection or the virgin birth, and you'll get some very strange looks.

But admit that you doubt any aspect of the sacred Holocaust narrative--six million Jewish victims, most killed in gas chambers, as part of a pre-conceived effort to eliminate Jewry from the face of the earth--and you'll never work in this town again. Thus we are treated to the spectacle of a Catholic bishop being tried by a new Inquisition for a heresy that has nothing to do with Catholicism.

My wise old kabbalah professor, Jacob Needleman, once pointed out that the Holocaust caused a great many Jews to lose their faith in God. How could a good God let this happen? Abandoning God, these Jews joined the atheist Zionists who were colonizing Palestine. They began worshipping the state of Israel, and its power, instead of God, the true source of all power. So it's easy to understand why Holocaustism, the sacred foundation of secular Zionism, became the majority religion of today's ethnic Jews.

But why has Holocaustism replaced Christianity? I suppose it is because Christianity has been in slow decline for

several centuries. By the 19th century, neither the thinking nor the ruling classes really believed in God any more. (A.N. Wilson, *God's Funeral*.) The reaction against Christianity in post-Christian Europe reached the point that by the post-World War II period, a residual Christian guilt complex met growing Jewish-Holocaustist power in the media...and the result was Holocaustism replacing Christianity as the core sacred narrative of the West.

Islam vs. Holocaustism

Islam, the world's fastest-growing religion, is immune to Holocaustism for two reasons. First, Muslims understand and oppose the Holocaustist atrocities in Palestine. "By their fruits ye shall know them," said Jesus, peace upon him...and the fruits of Holocaustist Zionism -- millions of people ethnic-cleansed, children shot for sport with impunity, white phosphorus dropped on the world's most densely-populated space, and on and on -- are as visibly evil to Muslims as they are invisibly evil to Westerners.

Second, Islam is built around the core teaching of tawhid: the absolute, eternal oneness of God as the only appropriate object of worship. The worst possible sin, from an Islamic perspective, is worshipping something other than God. So Muslims are not easily drawn into worshipping alleged sons of God, crucifixions, trinities, chosen peoples, or even holocausts.

Since Muslims stubbornly persist in worshipping God rather than the Holocaust, the 9/11 false-flag attack was orchestrated in order to launch a Holocaustist crusade against Islam. Just as the sacred story of the Holocaust was used to brainwash Jews into believing they had been victimized and thus had the right to become vengeful victimizers, the sacred official story of 9/11 was used to brainwash Americans and Westerners into believing that they too had been victimized, and that thus they too must become vengeful victimizers. In both cases the target of

vengeance was Arabs and Muslims -- though why Holocaustists would take vengeance against Germans by mass-murdering and ethnic-cleansing Arabs and Muslims has never been explained. Le coeur noir a ses raisons que la raison ne connaît point.

The Future of an Illusion

The 9/11 truth movement has already succeeded in desacralizing the official myth of 9/11. The question of what really happened and why on 9/11 has become a legitimate topic of debate. As time goes on, it will grow more and more difficult for the high priests of the official myth to do to other skeptics what was done to me, Steven Jones, and Kevin Ryan.

Meanwhile, the world's Muslims will persist in worshipping God alone and refusing to kowtow to Holocaustism. They will continue to view the Jewish holocaust, small h, as just

one of a great many holocausts and genocides, some of which continue today in places like Palestine, Iraq, and Afghanistan. They will continue to insist that the Jewish holocaust, like all other holocausts and genocides, be the subject of free and fearless historical debate in which all viewpoints are welcome, and issues decided on the basis of reason and evidence, not emotion or intimidation or fines and jail sentences. And they will continue to insist that Palestine be returned to its rightful owners.

When the dust settles, insha'allah, I think more and more Westerners will come to realize that the Muslims were right all along -- not only about history and politics, but more importantly, about God.

<http://www.therebel.org/opinion/religion/82653-holocaustism-vs-islam>

From Richard North on Euroreferendum, 20th May:

I don't know if "meltdown" is the right term to use in describing the current plight of the euro, but from this perspective <http://business.timesonline.co.uk/tol/business/economics/article7131618.ece>, that is very much what it looks like. But what is most intriguing are [Ambrose's comments](#) about undisclosed debt in the German banking system, and his suggestion that the underlying damage to the eurozone banking system runs even deeper than feared. One thing is absolutely for sure -- we the [ordinary] people are not being told the half of it. But when, quite obviously, the finance ministers of the eurozone are holding emergency meetings, in a state if near if not actual panic -- as they are doing today -- then it is time to batten down the hatches.

The real question -- or one of them -- is whether the recent unilateral action by Germany in banning short selling is a sign that it is about to pull the plug on the whole euro

experiment, with a [growing sense](#) that Germany is acting solely in its own interests, and has abandoned any *communautaire* spirit.

What is also lacking is any clarity from the UK specialist media on the implications for the British economy, and thus our general wellbeing. The effects of currency disturbances are always important, but the effect of a currency collapse -- if that is what is happening -- will undoubtedly be profound. Yet, in nuts and bolts terms, as to what could happen here, the commentators are remarkably silent. One wonders whether the implications are so awful that no one really wants to address them. That would be a pity ... whatever else, we are seeing a small bit of history being made.

GREEK THREAD

<http://umbrelloq.com/forum3/viewtopic.php?f=2&t=1008255>

Wikileaks founder Julian Assange has passport confiscated

Sophie Tedmanson in Sydney, May 17, 2010

The Australian founder of the whistleblower website Wikileaks had his passport confiscated by police when he arrived in Melbourne last week. Julian Assange, who does not have an official home base and travels every six weeks, told the Australian current affairs program *Dateline* that immigration officials had said his passport was going to be cancelled because it was looking worn. However he then received a letter from the Australian Communication Minister Steven Conroy's office stating that the recent disclosure on Wikileaks of a blacklist of websites the Australian government is preparing to ban had been referred to the Australian Federal Police (AFP).

Last year Wikileaks published a confidential list of websites that the Australian government is preparing to ban under a proposed internet filter -- which in turn caused the whistleblower site to be placed on that list. Mr Assange, 37, told *The Age* newspaper that half an hour after his passport was returned to him an AFP officer searched one of his bags and questioned him about a previous criminal record for computer hacking offences when he was a teenager. He was then told his passport status was classified as "normal" on the immigration database.

In 1991 Mr Assange, described by Wikileaks as "Australia's most famous ethical computer hacker", was charged with 30 offences over the alleged hacking of police, Telco's and US military computers. He admitted to 24 charges and was

fined and placed on a good behaviour bond. Mr Assange told the *Dateline* program that Australia is one of a few countries he is wary of travelling in as a result of documents published on the Wikileaks website. "There are places ... Dubai, who is trying to have us arrested, Switzerland under the bank secrecy laws, Cayman Islands," he said. "Australia had the federal police in relation to its censorship list so there are some jurisdictions that from time to time it wouldn't be sensible to go there."

Wikileaks, which publishes anonymously sourced confidential documents from governments and corporations, was launched in January 2007. The site has since exposed secrets about corruption in Kenya, Nato's plans for the war in Afghanistan and the operations manual for the US detention centre at Guantanamo Bay. Last month Wikileaks created international headlines when it published classified US military footage of an American attack helicopter gunning down Iraqi civilians and a Reuters photographer in 2007.

Until recently Mr Assange has kept a very low profile, rarely granting interviews or making public appearances. He is believed to have boltholes in Iceland, Sweden and Kenya, but does not have an official home base. He says he travels every six weeks, running his Wikileaks empire from a laptop and a backpack while on the road.

<http://www.timesonline.co.uk/tol/news/world/article7128506.ece>